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The FARM INCOME SITUATION

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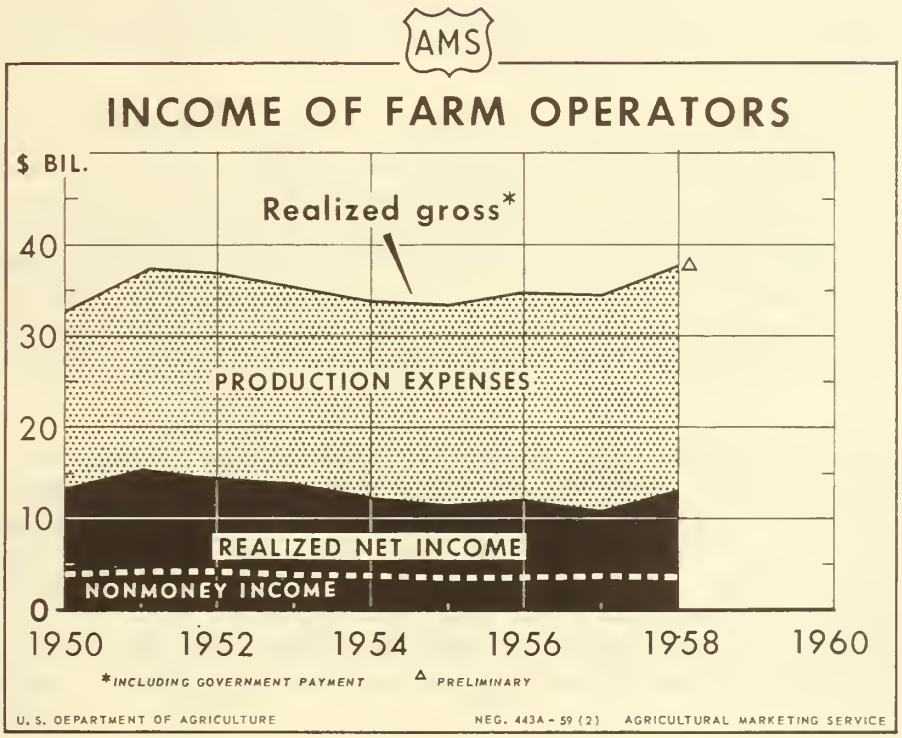
FIS-172



Farmers' realized net income rose 20 percent in 1958 to 13.1 billion dollars. This was the largest percentage increase since the wartime rise of more than a third from 1942 to 1943. Realized gross farm income was almost 38 billion dollars last year, a record high. Because of the upward trend in expenses, however, realized net income remained lower than it was from 1946 through 1953.

This chart is the same as the cover chart on the previous issue, except that the 1958 estimates are now for the whole year.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. FARM INCOME IN 1958

Summary

Farmers' realized net income in 1958 rose to 13.1 billion dollars, up 2.2 billion dollars or 20 percent from 1957. Realized net income is the amount available for spending after the farmer has paid all his production expenses. It does not include any adjustment for the value of changes in crop and livestock inventories.

There was a substantial net accumulation of inventories in 1958, mostly due to an increase in livestock numbers. There was also a rise in inventories in 1957, resulting from the delayed harvest of crops, but it was smaller than the 1958 increase. Total net income--realized net income plus the increase in inventories--was 14.2 billion dollars in 1958, up 2.6 billion dollars or 22 percent from 1957.

The increase in realized net income last year reflected an increase of 11 percent in realized gross farm income, only partly offset by higher production expenses. The rise in production expenses was due mainly to increased expenditures for feeder livestock and purchased feed, although most other expense items were also higher than in 1957. The rise in gross income was due (1) to higher prices of livestock, (2) to larger marketings from record crop production (which augmented the flow to CCC), (3) to delayed marketings of 1957 crops, and (4) to some increase in payments for acreage placed in the Soil Bank.

Total income of the farm population rose nearly 13 percent to 22.2 billion dollars in 1958. In addition to farm operators' adjusted net income of 14.2 billion dollars, this includes farm wages of 1.8 billion dollars and 6.2 billion of income from nonfarm sources. With the farm population rising some 2 percent in 1958, per capita income rose 10½ percent to $1,068. This was a new high, 9 percent above the previous record of $983 in 1951. In dollars of constant purchasing power, it was the highest in 10 years--but not a record. Per capita income of the nonfarm population dropped 2 percent from 1957 to 1958.

The annual and quarterly estimates of farm income and expenditures are summarized for 1958 in tables 1 and 2; table 2 also includes comparisons of farm and nonfarm incomes. Estimates for 1958 are preliminary. It is expected that revised national estimates will be published in July and revised State estimates in September.

Farm income by quarters in 1958

Table 1 gives quarterly estimates of farmers' gross income, production expenses, and net income in 1958. These estimates are in terms of seasonally adjusted annual rates. Previously published estimates for the first three quarters are revised, primarily so as to take into account the substantial build-up of inventories at the end of the year. The heavy

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Table 1.- Gross and net income of farm operators, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, by quarters, 1957-58 1/

Item	1957	1958				
	Year	IV	I	II	III	IV	Year
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
Cash receipts from farm marketings	29.7	29.7	32.6	33.7	33.3	33.2	33.2
Nonmoney income and Government payments	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Realized gross farm income	34.3	34.3	37.2	38.5	38.1	38.0	38.0
Farm production expenses	23.5	23.6	24.6	24.9	24.9	25.2	24.9
Farmers' realized net income	10.8	10.7	12.6	13.6	13.2	12.8	13.1
Net change in farm inventories	.8	.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	.9	1.1
Farmers' total net income	11.6	11.5	13.7	14.9	14.4	13.7	14.2

1/ Quarterly estimates for 1958 are revised in line with revised annual totals as given in table 2. Quarterly estimates for earlier years were published in FIS-169 (July 1958) and FIS-156 (December 1955).

Table 2.- Farm income and nonfarm income, United States, 1957-58 1/

Item	1957	1958
Income totals	Million dollars	Million dollars
Cash receipts from farm marketings	29,757	33,206
Government payments to farmers	1,016	1,089
Home consumption of farm products	1,763	1,748
Rental value of farm dwellings	1,794	1,922
Realized gross farm income	34,330	37,965
Farm production expenses	-23,490	-24,905
Farm operators' realized net income	10,840	13,060
Net change in farm inventories	758	1,117
Farm operators' total net income	11,598	14,177
Farm wages of laborers on farms	1,828	1,864
Income of farm population from farming	13,426	16,041
Income of farm population from nonfarm sources	6,300	6,200
Income of farm population from all sources	19,726	22,241
Income of nonfarm population 2/	314,130	311,622
Total national income 2/	333,856	333,863
Average income per capita	Dollars	Dollars
Farm population from farming	658	770
Farm population from nonfarm sources	309	298
Farm population from all sources	967	1,068
Nonfarm population	2,082	2,034
Total population	1,950	1,918
Average farm income per farm	Dollars	Dollars
Realized gross farm income	7,069	7,993
Farm production expenses	-4,837	-5,243
Farm operators' realized net income	2,232	2,750
Net change in farm inventories	156	235
Farm operators' total net income	2,388	2,985

1/ This table brings up to date in preliminary form certain selected series from the more detailed tabulations given in FIS-169 (July 1958) which carries the series for earlier years, in most cases back to 1910.

2/ The series on income of the nonfarm population and total national income are those developed in the Department of Agriculture for use in comparison with income of the farm population. They are based on Department of Commerce estimates of nonagricultural income, with appropriate adjustments to improve their comparability with farm income. The resulting series on national income is approximately equivalent to the Department of Commerce series on personal income less transfer payments plus undistributed corporate profits.

inventory accumulation was not fully anticipated until the fourth quarter, but had to be allocated to the first three quarters as well. Only slight revisions have been made in the quarterly rates for realized net income.

The rounded annual totals for 1958 are summarized in the last column of table 1. Greater detail is given in table 2. Because of considerable variation from year to year in the seasonal pattern of farm marketings and in the amount and timing of Government payments to farmers, the seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates are not as accurate as the annual totals.

From an annual rate of 10.7 billion dollars in the fourth quarter of 1957, farmers' realized net income rose almost 2 billion dollars to 12.6 billion in the first quarter of 1958. It increased another billion dollars in the second quarter, but tapered off some in the third and fourth quarters.

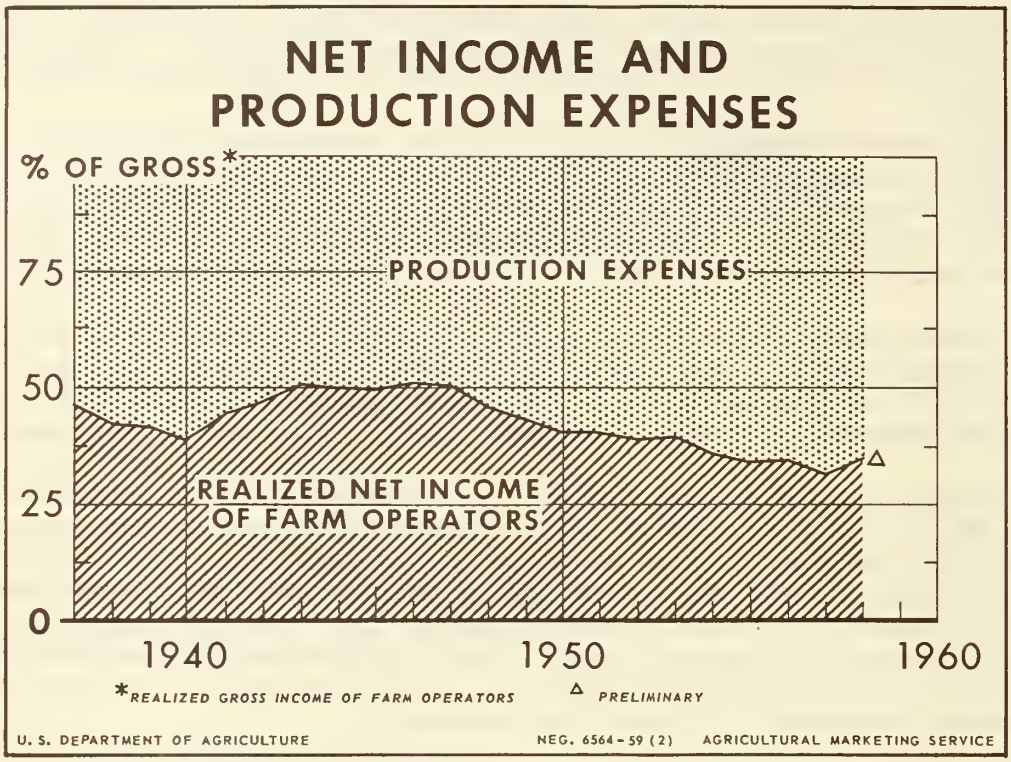
Average prices of farm products rose sharply from the fourth quarter of 1957 to the first quarter of 1958. They rose further in the second quarter, and then declined in the third and fourth quarters. Since the volume of farm marketings in 1958 was rather consistently above the previous year, changes in seasonally adjusted cash receipts from farm marketings generally reflected changes in average prices. Thus, the decline in realized net income in the second half of 1958 was due to lower prices of farm products along with further increases in production expenses.

Prices paid by farmers for production items, including interest, taxes, and wage rates, rose generally throughout the year, but with some leveling off in the third quarter followed by a new all-time high in the fourth quarter. The result was a further substantial, but irregular, increase in the production expense rate, from 23.6 billion dollars in the fourth quarter of 1957 to 25.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 1958.

Income totals for 1958

Realized net income of farm operators is obtained by subtracting total farm production expenses from realized gross farm income. Realized gross income was up 11 percent to 38.0 billion dollars in 1958, and production expenses increased 6 percent to 24.9 billion dollars. The actual dollar increases were approximately 3.6 billion in gross income and 1.4 billion in expenses. Thus, about three-fifths of the increase in realized gross farm income was carried over to realized net income.

Realized gross farm income includes the value of farm products sold or used in the farm home during the year, plus Government payments to farmers and the rental value of farm dwellings. The value of products sold, or cash receipts from farm marketings, increased almost $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars, or 12 percent, to 33.2 billion dollars in 1958. This increase was due almost equally to higher average prices (up 6 percent) and increased marketings (also up 6 percent). However, the increase for livestock was due almost entirely to



higher prices while the increase for crops was mainly the result of increased sales. (See page 9 for a discussion of 1957-58 changes in cash receipts for individual commodities.)

Farm products used in the farm home were valued at slightly higher average prices in 1958 than in 1957. However, this was offset by further declines in quantities, and the total value of home consumption was down slightly in 1958. On the other hand, the rental value of farm dwellings rose 7 percent in line with farm real estate values, and the total of Government payments to farmers also increased 7 percent. Payments under the Soil Bank program increased by 115 million dollars, but this was partly offset by a reduction in wool incentive payments and a slight decline in Conservation payments. (See tables 10 and 11 below.)

With gross income in 1958 increasing considerably more than expenses, farmers retained as net income 34.4 percent of their realized gross farm income, compared with 31.6 percent in 1957. However, last year's increase in the ratio of net to gross income regained only a small part of the long-run decline in this ratio. (See chart above.)

Most of the increase in total production expenses was in expenditures for feeder livestock and purchased feed. Together, these two items accounted for about three-fifths of the total increase. Other increases were in depreciation charges, property taxes, interest payments, hired labor, and in most of the miscellaneous operating expenses. With higher incomes last year, many farmers increased their purchases of machinery and equipment.

Realized gross and net income do not include the value of increases or decreases during the year in farm inventories of crops or livestock. Inventory changes are excluded from this calculation of net income so as to provide a measure of the income actually "realized" and available for farm family living during a given year. However, such changes in inventories must then be added in, to obtain total net income of farm operators, for purposes of comparison with nonfarm income which includes changes in nonfarm business inventories. Realized net income is the net value of farm products sold or consumed during a year; total net income, including the inventory change, is the net value of actual output during the year.

Farmers sold or consumed somewhat less than they produced in both 1957 and 1958. As a result, inventories accumulated on farms in both years. The net value of the increase in inventories in 1957 was 758 million dollars; in 1958 it was 1,117 million dollars. A wet fall in 1957 delayed the harvesting and marketing of some major crops, and the build-up of inventories at the end of the year was mostly in corn, hay, cotton, and sorghum grain. An increase in numbers of cattle and hogs on farms January 1, 1959, was the most important increase in inventories last year. However, record high crop production resulted in some further build-up in stocks of corn, hay, and wheat, only partly offset by a reduction in cotton stocks on farms.

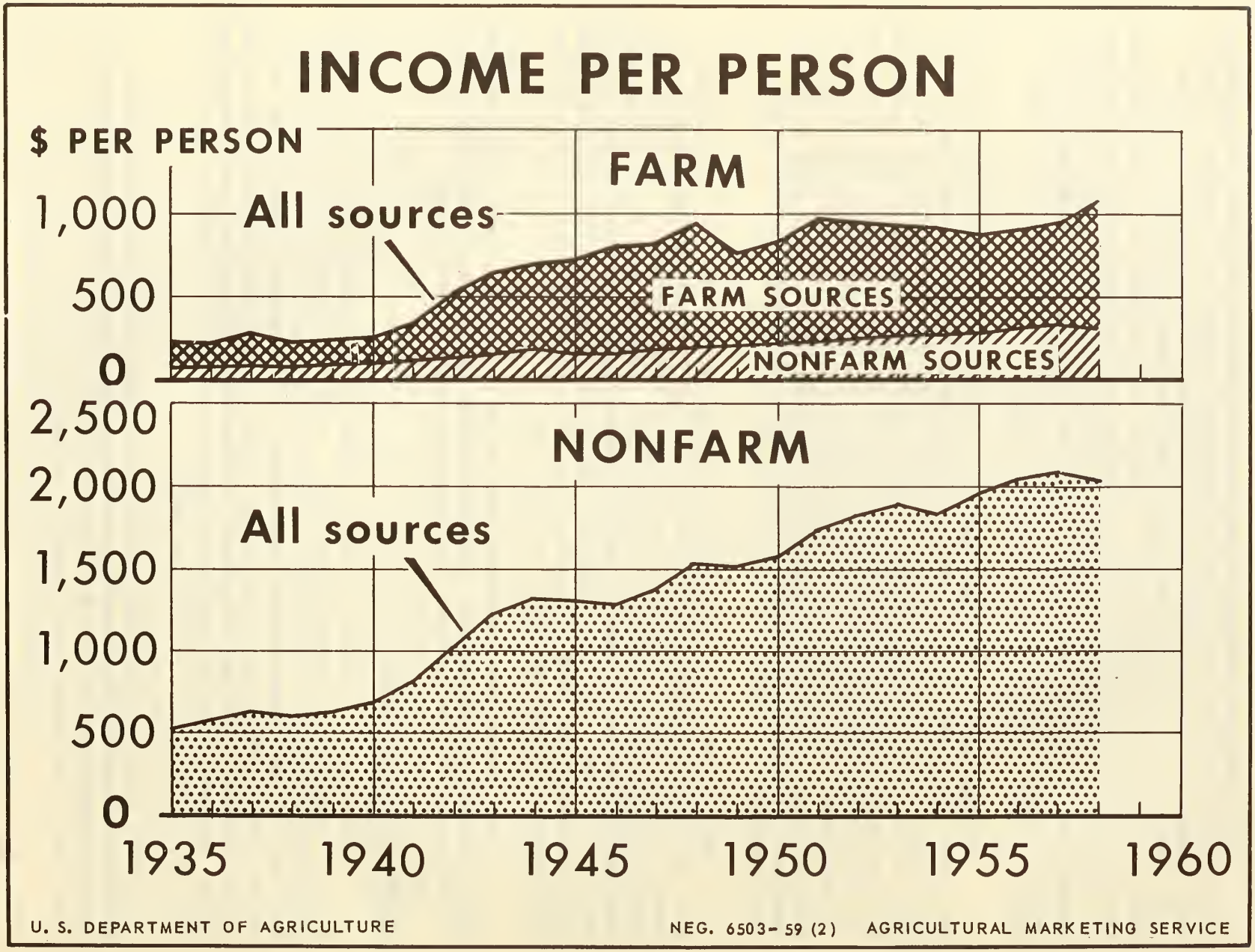
Net income of the farm population from farming was 16.0 billion dollars in 1958. This includes the wages received by farm laborers living on farms, in addition to the total net income of farm operators. Income of the farm population from nonfarm sources declined slightly from 6.3 billion dollars in 1957 to 6.2 billion in 1958. This reflected the brief economic recession last year, and the temporary slackening in nonfarm job opportunities. Total income of the farm population from all sources was 22.2 billion dollars, $12\frac{3}{4}$ percent more than in 1957.

Total income of the nonfarm population in 1958 was down 1 percent from 1957. Total national income, including income of the farm and nonfarm populations combined, was practically unchanged from the 1957 level.

Income averages for 1958

The number of persons living on farms in April 1958 was 20.8 million, a little more than 2 percent above 1957. With total income of the farm population up $12\frac{3}{4}$ percent, per capita income rose $10\frac{1}{2}$ percent, from $967 in 1957 to $1,068 in 1958 (see chart on next page). This increase was all due to higher farm income; per capita income of farm people from nonfarm sources declined slightly. Income per person on farms from all sources was a new high; and so was per capita income from farming alone ($770 in 1958 as compared with the previous high of $765 in 1948).

The nonfarm population continued its upward trend in 1958, but its total income was a little smaller. Consequently, per capita income of the nonfarm population declined 2 percent to $2,034.


INCOME PER PERSON
$ PER PERSON
FARM
All sources
FARM SOURCES
NONFARM SOURCES
1,000
500
0
NONFARM
All sources
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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The number of farms in the United States is estimated to have declined some 2 percent between 1957 and 1958. Since farmers' realized net income was up more than 20 percent, realized net income per farm rose 23 percent to $2,750 in 1958. This was the third highest on record, exceeded only by the averages of realized net income per farm in 1947 and 1948. Farm operators' total net income per farm, including the inventory change, increased 25 percent to $2,985. This was second only to the 1948 average of $3,065.

Cash receipts by commodities in 1958

Cash receipts from farm marketings reached an all-time high of 33.2 billion dollars in 1958--1 percent above the previous record of 1951, and 12 percent higher than in 1957. Including Government payments, the gain over the 1951 peak was 3 percent; over 1957, 11 percent. Prices received and volume of marketings, for all commodities combined, each rose 6 percent from 1957 to 1958.

Livestock receipts increased 8 percent over 1957, as a substantial rise in average prices more than offset a slight decline in volume of marketings. A gain of 16 percent in crop receipts was due to larger marketings, as average prices remained practically the same. The increased crop marketings reflected record production in 1958 and late harvest of the 1957 crops, with a large carry-over into calendar year 1958. Receipts from neither livestock nor crops, taken separately, made a record in 1958, although each was exceeded in only one other year--livestock in 1951 and crops in 1952.

Receipts from cattle and calves were the highest on record, as a sharp rise in prices more than offset smaller marketings and brought cash receipts up 19 percent over those of 1957. A moderate gain in receipts from hogs was also due to higher prices.

Broiler production continued its upward trend, and receipts totaled over a billion dollars--the largest in history. The gain made by broilers, together with a rise in egg prices, brought about a 7-percent increase in total cash receipts from poultry and eggs.

A decline of 2 percent in receipts from dairy products reflected a slight drop in both production and average prices.

Production of wheat was the largest on record, as yield reached 27.3 bushels per acre--a fourth higher than in any other year. Although larger marketings were partly offset by lower prices, increased receipts from wheat accounted for most of the gain of a third in total receipts from food grains from 1957 to 1958.

Receipts from feed grains reached an all-time high, 19 percent above their 1957 level. A large part of this gain was due to sorghum grain. As marketings doubled and prices also rose significantly, cash receipts from sorghum grain were 120 percent above the previous high of 1957. Corn and

barley also made substantial gains, reflecting increased production (brought about by the highest yields on record) and larger marketings from the preceding year's crop.

An increase of a fourth in cash receipts from cotton was due partly to larger production, but the major part of it was brought about by unusually large marketings from the late 1957 crop. Acres planted were cut sharply, but the yield rose to 469 pounds per acre--12 percent higher than the previous record of 1955.

Cash receipts from oil crops were a fourth higher than in 1957. The major part of this gain was due to soybeans, although peanuts and flaxseed also contributed. Soybean production in 1958 was 19 percent above the previous record of 1957, reflecting a continued increase in both acreage and yield. Peanuts also had the highest yield on record, and production was 30 percent above that of 1957. Flaxseed production was up by more than 50 percent.

A sharp rise in prices of oranges accounted for most of the 10-percent gain in cash receipts from fruits and nuts. Prices of grapefruit, production of pecans, and production and prices of grapes also were up substantially, but prices of watermelons and cherries, and marketings and prices of lemons were down.

A record yield of tobacco, together with higher prices, brought about an increase of 6 percent in cash receipts.

Receipts from vegetables made a net gain of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent, as increases in potatoes and dry beans were partly offset by decreases in lettuce, sweet corn, snap beans, tomatoes, and green peas. The increase for potatoes was due mainly to higher prices, while that for dry beans reflected larger production. Most of the decrease was due to lower prices, but in the case of green peas it was caused largely by a drop in production.

CASH RECEIPTS IN JANUARY 1959

The preliminary estimate of cash receipts from farm marketings in January 1959--2.7 billion dollars--indicates very little change from the corresponding month a year ago. The breakdown between livestock and crops also was close to that of a year ago, with livestock and products at 1.5 billion dollars, and crops 1.2 billion. January receipts were 10 percent less than in December 1958. This is about the usual seasonal decline from December to January. Livestock receipts were up 2 percent from December but crop receipts were down about a fifth.

Meat animals were up slightly over January 1958, reflecting higher prices of cattle and calves. Larger marketings of hogs were offset by lower prices. A sharp decline in receipts from dairy products was due mostly to lower prices. Lower prices of eggs and broilers were responsible for a decline of 4 percent in receipts from poultry and eggs from those of a year ago.

In the crop category, larger cash receipts from wheat, tobacco, corn, and oranges were offset by smaller receipts from cotton and sorghum grain. The gains made by wheat, tobacco, and corn were due to marketings from last year's large production. The increase for oranges was caused by higher prices. Although production was up for both cotton and sorghum grain, marketings in January were down from a year ago. Because of late harvest of these crops in 1957, with an unusually large carry-over into 1958, marketings in January 1958 were larger than normal.

VOLUME OF FARM MARKETINGS IN 1958

Agricultural marketings reached a new high in 1958--2 percent above the previous record of 1956, and 7 percent higher than in 1957. (See table 3.) Marketings of crops were up 21 percent from a year earlier, and 10 percent higher than in any previous year. The large increase in crop sales over 1957 was partly offset by a decline of 2 percent in livestock marketings. The volume of sales of commodities used primarily for food was up 2 percent; nonfood items were up 20 percent.

Farm sales in 1958 of four commodity groups were the highest on record. Marketings of oil crops exceeded their previous peak by 28 percent, feed crops by 24 percent, food grains by 11 percent, and poultry and eggs by 5 percent. Marketings of dairy products, vegetables, fruits and nuts, and sugar crops were the same as in their previous record years.

Compared with 1957, the largest increase in marketings among the commodity groups was made by food grains--44 percent. Marketings of feed and oil crops each rose 28 percent, and cotton 21 percent. These large increases were due partly to increased production and partly to unusually large sales in 1958 from the preceding year's crops, many of which were harvested late because of wet weather. Poultry and eggs showed a gain of 5 percent, due mostly to increased production of broilers. Marketings of vegetables and of fruits and nuts increased slightly.

A decline of 5 percent in sales of meat animals preceded an increase in numbers on farms. Sales of seed crops were down 10 percent. Marketings of dairy products, tobacco, and sugar crops remained about the same as in 1957.

(Discussion of State estimates begins on page 20.)

Table 3.- Index numbers of volume of farm marketings and home consumption, by major subindexes, 1940-58 (1947-49=100)

Year	Marketings			Home consumption			Marketings and home consumption			Food		Nonfood marketings 3/
	Livestock and products 1/	Crops 2/	Total	Livestock and products	Crops	Total	Livestock and products	Crops	Total	Marketings	Marketings and home consumption	
1940	81	72	77	117	126	119	84	75	80	78	82	74
1941	84	73	79	113	127	116	86	76	82	81	85	71
1942	93	80	88	110	126	114	95	83	90	91	93	78
1943	103	79	93	112	122	115	104	81	94	97	98	80
1944	107	85	98	111	120	114	107	87	99	102	103	84
1945	105	87	98	112	115	113	106	89	99	102	103	85
1946	103	86	96	114	117	115	104	87	97	101	102	78
1947	102	96	99	106	106	106	103	96	100	102	102	92
1948	96	98	97	100	100	100	97	98	97	98	98	95
1949	101	106	103	94	94	94	101	106	103	100	100	113
1950	104	96	100	90	89	90	102	96	100	101	100	100
1951	107	95	102	88	84	87	105	95	100	103	101	99
1952	109	101	106	85	77	83	107	100	104	106	104	104
1953	113	108	111	79	72	77	109	107	108	109	106	116
1954	117	105	112	76	70	75	112	103	109	111	108	112
1955	121	109	116	76	68	74	116	107	112	114	110	121
1956	128	111	121	75	67	73	123	109	117	121	116	121
1957	127	101	116	71	65	70	121	99	112	118	113	109
1958 4/	124	122	123	70	64	69	119	119	119	121	116	131

Year	Marketings by major commodity groups											
	Livestock and products			Crops								
	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Food grains	Feed crops	Cotton (lint and seed)	Tobacco	Oil crops	Vegetables	Fruits and nuts	Sugar crops	Seeds
1940	83	87	64	56	74	82	70	45	79	89	109	86
1941	83	92	70	61	69	74	65	60	84	100	99	88
1942	94	97	84	73	74	81	66	83	91	97	114	94
1943	106	97	100	66	73	77	65	105	94	86	83	84
1944	111	99	104	78	77	89	79	84	99	96	83	84
1945	106	103	106	86	94	66	100	87	99	91	95	96
1946	104	101	101	82	86	58	99	84	108	105	106	107
1947	104	101	98	100	93	84	116	84	98	102	114	94
1948	96	98	96	102	86	100	93	108	104	100	91	92
1949	100	102	106	97	121	116	92	108	98	98	96	114
1950	101	102	114	81	115	79	98	114	100	98	119	148
1951	105	101	119	78	93	93	111	103	103	106	96	132
1952	108	102	122	98	97	102	104	112	98	102	96	135
1953	111	109	124	98	116	124	100	107	101	101	108	127
1954	115	111	130	92	126	101	106	102	101	103	122	129
1955	123	113	129	81	138	101	110	145	104	108	111	129
1956	129	117	142	90	141	99	103	144	110	109	112	141
1957	124	119	146	79	136	73	82	149	108	108	127	132
1958 4/	117	119	153	113	175	88	82	191	110	109	127	118

1/ Includes the "miscellaneous" group of livestock items in addition to groups shown separately below.
2/ Includes the "miscellaneous" group of crop items in addition to groups shown separately below.
3/ There are no nonfood items in the home consumption index.
4/ Preliminary estimates as of February 1, 1959.

Table 4.- Cash receipts from farming, United States

Source	October		November		December		January-December	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.
Farm marketings and CCC loans 1/	3,347	3,935	3,074	3,478	2,801	3,034	29,757	33,206
Livestock and products	1,717	1,852	1,552	1,646	1,489	1,518	17,376	18,846
Meat animals	1,014	1,173	857	958	812	881	9,389	10,790
Dairy products	378	360	361	364	374	363	4,651	4,547
Poultry and eggs	308	304	320	310	288	260	3,001	3,212
Other	17	15	14	14	15	14	335	297
Crops	1,630	2,083	1,522	1,832	1,312	1,516	12,381	14,360
Food grains	209	253	129	141	82	95	1,878	2,485
Feed crops	226	277	223	264	204	353	2,328	2,769
Cotton (lint and seed)	378	565	405	561	360	338	1,784	2,174
Oil-bearing crops	269	362	218	276	118	163	1,154	1,402
Tobacco	121	168	106	129	202	203	967	1,027
Vegetables	157	160	112	96	90	73	1,539	1,578
Fruits and tree nuts	148	167	125	141	103	127	1,415	1,550
Other	122	131	204	224	153	164	1,316	1,375
Government payments	100	117	62	66	49	53	1,016	1,089
Total cash receipts	3,447	4,052	3,136	3,544	2,850	3,087	30,773	34,295

1/ Receipts from loans represent value of loans minus value of redemptions during the month.

Table 5.- Index numbers of cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans, physical volume of farm marketings, and prices received by farmers, United States (1947-49=100)

Item	October		November		December		January-December	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans 1/:								
All commodities	137	161	126	141	115	126	102	114
Livestock and products	126	138	114	117	109	114	106	115
Crops	152	191	142	173	122	142	96	112
Physical volume of farm marketings:								
All commodities	158	178	145	156	127	139	116	123
Livestock and products	150	148	134	129	123	126	127	124
Crops	169	218	157	191	133	155	101	122
Prices received by farmers:								
All commodities	89	93	89	93	89	91	89	94
Livestock and products	87	94	88	94	91	93	85	94
Crops	91	92	91	91	88	89	94	94

1/ Receipts from loans represent value of loans minus value of redemptions during the month.

Table 6.- Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States, October 1957-58

State and region	Livestock and products		Crops		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	9,830	9,827	3,971	2,167	13,801	11,994
New Hampshire	4,597	4,512	853	618	5,450	5,130
Vermont	9,203	9,448	745	381	9,948	9,829
Massachusetts	9,865	9,668	5,370	5,083	15,235	14,751
Rhode Island	1,342	1,268	622	551	1,964	1,819
Connecticut	9,747	9,469	3,131	2,988	12,878	12,457
New York	53,979	55,501	25,058	26,593	79,037	82,094
New Jersey	19,257	18,328	10,583	11,945	29,840	30,273
Pennsylvania	53,376	52,859	12,870	17,568	66,246	70,427
North Atlantic Region	171,196	170,880	63,203	67,894	234,399	238,774
Ohio	59,503	67,420	39,909	45,344	99,412	112,764
Indiana	66,498	92,607	39,630	53,166	106,128	145,773
Illinois	114,651	130,974	83,886	111,766	198,537	242,740
Michigan	35,423	35,699	29,282	34,895	64,705	70,594
Wisconsin	79,995	92,705	10,118	8,092	90,113	100,797
East North Central Region	356,070	419,405	202,825	253,263	558,895	672,668
Minnesota	85,886	76,785	42,790	45,453	128,676	122,238
Iowa	166,898	209,366	41,192	47,357	208,090	256,723
Missouri	71,354	62,426	47,138	75,844	118,492	138,270
North Dakota	26,673	31,237	61,800	99,207	88,473	130,444
South Dakota	39,330	47,772	21,726	25,514	61,056	73,286
Nebraska	61,192	55,204	34,158	53,473	95,350	108,677
Kansas	37,152	47,129	16,033	33,936	53,185	81,065
West North Central Region	488,485	529,919	264,837	380,784	753,322	910,703
Delaware	7,103	6,986	3,217	4,367	10,320	11,353
Maryland	14,773	13,478	6,254	8,832	21,027	22,310
Virginia	25,202	25,628	33,696	49,424	58,898	75,052
West Virginia	11,083	12,508	2,060	2,456	13,143	14,964
North Carolina	26,228	29,158	120,865	157,698	147,093	186,856
South Carolina	9,573	10,863	23,484	31,790	33,057	42,653
Georgia	32,610	38,498	40,221	38,436	72,831	76,934
Florida	15,519	14,137	15,749	16,039	31,268	30,176
South Atlantic Region	142,091	151,256	245,546	309,042	387,637	460,298
Kentucky	30,832	34,295	6,376	8,531	37,208	42,826
Tennessee	21,839	26,809	38,997	49,909	60,836	76,718
Alabama	20,749	26,100	36,568	56,125	57,317	82,225
Mississippi	18,203	35,589	49,805	68,707	68,008	104,296
Arkansas	21,187	27,918	87,594	109,330	108,781	137,248
Louisiana	13,054	19,799	35,077	33,230	48,131	53,029
Oklahoma	30,959	23,626	17,995	31,739	48,954	55,365
Texas	77,590	48,386	131,401	225,572	208,991	273,958
South Central Region	234,413	242,522	403,813	583,143	638,226	825,665
Montana	42,144	71,271	26,038	28,008	68,182	99,279
Idaho	14,915	13,071	30,046	31,997	44,961	45,068
Wyoming	31,770	44,794	5,055	6,107	36,825	50,901
Colorado	34,560	39,353	18,857	21,677	53,417	61,030
New Mexico	39,090	33,138	13,912	13,544	53,002	46,682
Arizona	13,645	14,564	22,230	27,758	35,875	42,322
Utah	12,273	15,880	3,875	3,545	16,148	19,425
Nevada	6,000	3,693	632	740	6,632	4,433
Washington	19,262	14,954	66,921	64,206	86,183	79,160
Oregon	18,047	14,980	24,671	22,807	42,718	37,787
California	93,620	72,185	237,502	268,208	331,122	340,393
Western Region	325,326	337,883	449,739	488,597	775,065	826,480
United States	1,717,581	1,851,865	1,629,963	2,082,723	3,347,544	3,934,588

Table 7.- Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States, November 1957-58

State and region	Livestock and products		Crops		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	9,190	9,157	5,910	3,225	15,100	12,382
New Hampshire	4,484	4,338	879	637	5,363	4,975
Vermont	8,645	8,977	796	409	9,441	9,386
Massachusetts	9,840	9,154	7,358	8,401	17,198	17,555
Rhode Island	1,387	1,286	604	683	1,991	1,969
Connecticut	9,816	9,618	7,960	9,058	17,776	18,676
New York	52,616	52,758	17,932	16,427	70,548	69,185
New Jersey	18,438	17,429	6,841	6,232	25,279	23,661
Pennsylvania	49,996	48,453	11,277	13,864	61,273	62,317
North Atlantic Region	164,412	161,170	59,557	58,936	223,969	220,106
Ohio	53,530	57,021	32,338	40,669	85,868	97,690
Indiana	56,389	74,620	19,861	19,624	76,250	94,244
Illinois	105,438	116,528	54,156	49,830	159,594	166,358
Michigan	31,412	31,545	28,706	28,674	60,118	60,219
Wisconsin	75,234	87,242	8,666	6,931	83,900	94,173
East North Central Region	322,003	366,956	143,727	145,728	465,730	512,684
Minnesota	80,440	70,550	45,089	50,250	125,529	120,800
Iowa	167,605	206,657	45,290	52,120	212,895	258,777
Missouri	63,795	55,343	32,394	49,590	96,189	104,933
North Dakota	22,008	24,857	46,974	75,408	68,982	100,265
South Dakota	38,604	42,864	15,849	20,416	54,453	63,280
Nebraska	61,023	54,292	30,996	48,524	92,019	102,816
Kansas	34,487	41,789	16,363	15,627	50,850	57,416
West North Central Region	467,962	496,352	232,955	311,935	700,917	808,287
Delaware	6,618	6,494	3,789	5,150	10,407	11,644
Maryland	14,410	15,079	6,253	8,308	20,663	23,387
Virginia	22,607	23,586	42,225	33,425	64,832	57,011
West Virginia	9,494	10,856	2,657	1,454	12,151	12,310
North Carolina	22,801	29,127	62,307	96,680	85,108	125,807
South Carolina	9,684	10,435	18,270	24,732	27,954	35,167
Georgia	28,165	32,916	27,503	26,282	55,668	59,198
Florida	14,774	13,465	30,234	30,791	45,008	44,256
South Atlantic Region	128,553	141,958	193,238	226,822	321,791	368,780
Kentucky	23,972	25,188	45,600	48,874	69,572	74,062
Tennessee	20,620	25,694	37,946	41,510	58,566	67,204
Alabama	19,198	24,476	28,872	28,123	48,070	52,599
Mississippi	16,360	31,616	56,798	74,510	73,158	106,126
Arkansas	17,944	23,055	78,995	87,299	96,939	110,354
Louisiana	11,690	18,045	33,793	41,351	45,583	59,396
Oklahoma	24,398	18,439	17,382	30,657	41,780	49,096
Texas	66,216	40,807	133,057	263,315	199,273	304,122
South Central Region	200,398	207,320	432,443	615,639	632,841	822,959
Montana	33,162	54,993	28,934	22,585	62,096	77,578
Idaho	14,072	12,164	30,790	34,312	44,862	46,476
Wyoming	15,640	21,647	6,542	8,104	22,182	29,751
Colorado	29,360	34,170	27,720	35,793	57,080	69,963
New Mexico	19,402	16,231	18,329	25,593	37,731	41,824
Arizona	12,873	13,424	37,424	42,149	50,297	55,573
Utah	10,601	13,788	6,057	5,788	16,658	19,576
Nevada	5,723	3,594	1,071	883	6,794	4,477
Washington	17,326	13,540	35,597	30,173	52,923	43,713
Oregon	19,382	14,547	23,282	20,739	42,664	35,286
California	91,359	74,100	244,375	247,345	335,734	321,445
Western Region	268,900	272,198	460,121	473,464	729,021	745,662
United States	1,552,228	1,645,954	1,522,041	1,832,524	3,074,269	3,478,478

Table 8.- Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States, December 1957-58

State and region	Livestock and products		Crops		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	9,140	9,354	5,644	3,081	14,784	12,435
New Hampshire	4,623	4,268	780	565	5,403	4,833
Vermont	8,827	9,706	743	380	9,570	10,086
Massachusetts	9,856	9,257	4,678	5,490	14,534	14,747
Rhode Island	1,330	1,219	435	546	1,765	1,765
Connecticut	9,188	9,087	3,168	3,225	12,356	12,312
New York	54,724	54,156	15,060	14,001	69,784	68,157
New Jersey	18,135	17,239	4,570	5,595	22,705	22,834
Pennsylvania	49,992	47,498	10,124	12,273	60,116	59,771
North Atlantic Region	165,815	161,784	45,202	45,156	211,017	206,940
Ohio	53,677	55,231	29,566	35,903	83,243	91,134
Indiana	59,116	75,839	20,082	22,296	79,198	98,135
Illinois	113,237	119,467	35,026	41,426	148,263	160,893
Michigan	32,757	32,641	18,522	24,439	51,279	57,080
Wisconsin	78,113	86,551	6,309	5,046	84,422	91,597
East North Central Region	336,900	369,729	109,505	129,110	446,405	498,839
Minnesota	82,779	71,501	31,247	36,095	114,026	107,596
Iowa	168,337	199,456	29,931	70,587	198,268	270,043
Missouri	64,373	52,732	17,486	30,600	81,859	83,332
North Dakota	13,688	14,547	20,397	32,743	34,085	47,290
South Dakota	36,534	37,797	11,304	13,835	47,838	51,632
Nebraska	60,239	49,980	35,681	55,857	95,920	105,837
Kansas	39,218	46,493	19,838	37,682	59,056	84,175
West North Central Region	465,168	472,506	165,884	277,399	631,052	749,905
Delaware	5,987	6,077	1,407	2,764	7,394	8,841
Maryland	14,212	14,553	3,832	4,985	18,044	19,538
Virginia	18,447	19,528	27,165	27,360	45,612	46,888
West Virginia	6,950	7,265	3,021	2,689	9,971	9,954
North Carolina	22,065	27,314	40,734	52,204	62,799	79,518
South Carolina	8,289	9,402	8,524	11,539	16,813	20,941
Georgia	28,252	31,913	14,353	13,716	42,605	45,629
Florida	15,171	14,144	40,890	41,644	56,061	55,788
South Atlantic Region	119,373	130,196	139,926	156,901	259,299	287,097
Kentucky	21,024	21,291	134,967	133,189	155,991	154,480
Tennessee	17,868	20,547	50,189	48,900	68,057	69,447
Alabama	18,547	21,877	15,741	9,803	34,288	31,680
Mississippi	16,464	31,564	34,303	43,496	50,767	75,060
Arkansas	15,020	18,906	45,275	47,022	60,295	65,928
Louisiana	11,595	16,954	34,937	33,165	46,532	50,119
Oklahoma	22,527	16,922	16,280	28,715	38,807	45,637
Texas	63,421	37,284	180,252	206,115	243,673	243,399
South Central Region	186,466	185,345	511,944	550,405	698,410	735,750
Montana	15,851	25,619	15,542	15,420	31,393	41,039
Idaho	14,970	12,757	16,535	22,815	31,505	35,572
Wyoming	4,643	6,024	3,489	4,203	8,132	10,227
Colorado	21,587	22,798	19,145	26,250	40,732	49,048
New Mexico	6,442	5,278	12,252	21,254	18,694	26,532
Arizona	11,169	11,219	54,385	45,137	65,554	56,356
Utah	10,459	12,959	3,848	3,321	14,307	16,280
Nevada	5,917	3,765	886	896	6,803	4,661
Washington	16,967	13,005	22,780	23,327	39,747	36,332
Oregon	15,230	11,735	15,144	15,046	30,374	26,781
California	92,238	73,002	174,982	179,406	267,220	252,408
Western Region	215,473	198,161	338,988	357,075	554,461	555,236
United States	1,489,195	1,517,721	1,311,449	1,516,046	2,800,644	3,033,767

Table 9.- Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States, January-December 1957-58

State and region	Livestock and products		Crops		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	109,797	114,212	66,989	89,658	176,786	203,870
New Hampshire	51,860	53,764	9,685	9,102	61,545	62,866
Vermont	102,962	104,916	12,513	10,832	115,475	115,748
Massachusetts	108,979	110,668	55,761	58,063	164,740	168,731
Rhode Island	14,536	14,081	5,861	6,404	20,397	20,485
Connecticut	105,549	109,623	55,014	56,259	160,563	165,882
New York	601,634	628,990	228,830	228,262	830,464	857,252
New Jersey	194,859	198,559	125,296	123,420	320,155	321,979
Pennsylvania	577,570	607,831	174,869	180,816	752,439	788,647
North Atlantic Region	1,867,746	1,942,644	734,818	762,816	2,602,564	2,705,460
Ohio	641,014	682,954	352,215	356,452	993,229	1,039,406
Indiana	720,754	818,658	334,128	349,222	1,054.882	1,167,880
Illinois	1,192,804	1,293,954	768,445	804,079	1,961,249	2,098,033
Michigan	402,858	413,053	302,848	309,815	705,706	722,868
Wisconsin	929,343	996,383	123,316	113,218	1,052,659	1,109,601
East North Central Region	3,886,773	4,205,002	1,880,952	1,932,786	5,767,725	6,137,788
Minnesota	945,601	982,140	384,062	378,679	1,329,663	1,360,819
Iowa	1,824,849	2,090,754	359,467	473,054	2,184,316	2,563,808
Missouri	735,488	758,896	273,636	322,601	1,009,124	1,081,497
North Dakota	197,282	225,439	364,276	448,338	561,558	673,777
South Dakota	379,315	449,117	151,351	199,338	530,666	648,455
Nebraska	642,197	684,442	279,340	471,359	921,537	1,155,801
Kansas	412,549	501,069	271,799	613,743	684,348	1,114,812
West North Central Region	5,137,281	5,691,857	2,083,931	2,907,112	7,221,212	8,598,969
Delaware	81,272	82,784	28,467	30,573	109,739	113,357
Maryland	170,337	176,893	78,312	78,211	248,649	255,104
Virginia	246,437	259,415	195,369	197,825	441,806	457,240
West Virginia	88,174	95,327	22,345	20,689	110,519	116,016
North Carolina	267,099	299,658	608,710	697,318	875,809	996,976
South Carolina	99,938	106,721	224,492	225,379	324,430	332,100
Georgia	358,282	395,608	272,737	300,852	631,019	696,460
Florida	170,666	176,509	458,692	533,853	629,358	710,362
South Atlantic Region	1,482,205	1,592,915	1,889,124	2,084,700	3,371,329	3,677,615
Kentucky	284,678	303,266	283,348	260,631	568,026	563,897
Tennessee	249,102	269,230	212,028	216,749	461,130	485,979
Alabama	230,677	267,312	177,623	192,037	408,300	459,349
Mississippi	207,071	270,969	246,582	277,957	453,653	548,926
Arkansas	207,616	236,983	341,682	362,934	549,298	599,917
Louisiana	138,988	163,411	200,827	196,190	339,815	359,601
Oklahoma	294,286	319,086	152,656	308,648	446,942	627,734
Texas	807,234	826,872	927,531	1,467,267	1,734,765	2,294,139
South Central Region	2,419,652	2,657,129	2,542,277	3,282,413	4,961,929	5,939,542
Montana	195,475	278,263	200,482	194,494	395,957	472,757
Idaho	170,654	178,412	187,901	212,883	358,555	391,295
Wyoming	109,658	135,284	30,783	33,685	140,441	168,969
Colorado	304,516	337,595	172,669	228,910	477,185	566,505
New Mexico	120,055	125,670	77,578	94,326	197,633	219,996
Arizona	122,974	130,303	251,473	264,240	374,447	394,543
Utah	117,223	127,840	39,543	35,093	156,766	162,933
Nevada	43,866	41,394	6,140	6,475	50,006	47,869
Washington	206,765	201,023	344,616	355,183	551,381	556,206
Oregon	173,770	173,243	223,602	218,210	397,372	391,453
California	1,017,840	1,027,426	1,714,789	1,746,674	2,732,629	2,774,100
Western Region	2,582,796	2,756,453	3,249,576	3,390,173	5,832,372	6,146,626
United States	17,376,453	18,846,000	12,380,678	14,360,000	29,757,131	33,206,000

Table 10.- Government payments, by program, by States, 1958

State and region	Conservation	Sugar Act	Wool Act	Soil Bank	Great Plains Conservation	Total
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	1,002		14	672		1,688
New Hampshire	524		3	25		552
Vermont	1,155		4	52		1,211
Massachusetts	504		6	1,170		1,680
Rhode Island	75		1			76
Connecticut	433		3	1,807		2,243
New York	4,342		74	4,679		9,095
New Jersey	681		5	2,047		2,733
Pennsylvania	4,959		134	5,761		10,854
North Atlantic Region	13,675		244	16,213		30,132
Ohio	6,254	635	590	26,443		33,922
Indiana	7,302	1	212	30,503		38,018
Illinois	8,871	68	287	32,116		41,342
Michigan	5,580	2,174	149	17,689		25,592
Wisconsin	6,110	190	64	13,319		19,683
East North Central Region	34,117	3,068	1,302	120,070		158,557
Minnesota	6,663	2,086	263	32,708		41,720
Iowa	7,725	33	589	51,082		59,429
Missouri	11,439		487	49,215		61,141
North Dakota	5,479	1,167	322	20,239	53	27,260
South Dakota	4,457	197	648	19,711	14	25,027
Nebraska	5,237	2,007	167	29,350	180	36,941
Kansas	5,442	278	218	28,913	114	34,965
West North Central Region	46,442	5,768	2,694	231,218	361	286,483
Delaware	294		2	1,563		1,859
Maryland	1,365		15	4,023		5,403
Virginia	4,640		150	4,856		9,646
West Virginia	1,606		146	338		2,090
North Carolina	7,163		23	30,352		37,538
South Carolina	3,963		7	29,092		33,062
Georgia	7,950		22	40,441		48,413
Florida	3,103	1,201	1	3,602		7,907
South Atlantic Region	30,084	1,201	366	114,267		145,918
Kentucky	6,915		438	15,308		22,661
Tennessee	6,413		163	19,645		26,221
Alabama	6,265		24	37,146		43,435
Mississippi	6,855		37	36,833		43,725
Arkansas	5,259			26,189		31,448
Louisiana	4,146	6,070	34	19,452		29,702
Oklahoma	7,958		108	30,303	236	38,605
Texas	20,010	99	1,956	99,728	395	122,188
South Central Region	63,821	6,169	2,760	284,604	631	357,985
Montana	3,785	2,582	1,105	5,370	8	12,850
Idaho	1,782	4,556	764	3,172		10,274
Wyoming	1,943	1,695	1,134	892	38	5,702
Colorado	3,099	6,211	728	10,297	135	20,470
New Mexico	1,998	17	363	10,835	131	13,344
Arizona	2,592		124	2,447		5,163
Utah	1,441	1,170	735	2,250		5,596
Nevada	413	12	210	5		640
Washington	2,301	2,220	141	1,885		6,547
Oregon	2,656	1,156	538	2,091		6,441
California	4,251	8,604	1,067	9,407		23,329
Western Region	26,261	28,223	6,909	48,651	312	110,356
United States	214,400	44,429	14,275	815,023	1,304	1,089,431

Table 11.- Cash receipts from farming, 1957-58

State and region	Farm marketings		Government payments		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	176,786	203,870	1,891	1,688	178,677	205,558
New Hampshire	61,545	62,866	596	552	62,141	63,418
Vermont	115,475	115,748	1,231	1,211	116,706	116,959
Massachusetts	164,740	168,731	1,763	1,680	166,503	170,411
Rhode Island	20,397	20,485	91	76	20,488	20,561
Connecticut	160,563	165,882	2,156	2,243	162,719	168,125
New York	830,464	857,252	10,833	9,095	841,297	866,347
New Jersey	320,155	321,979	2,234	2,733	322,389	324,712
Pennsylvania	752,439	788,647	10,784	10,854	763,223	799,501
North Atlantic Region	2,602,564	2,705,460	31,579	30,132	2,634,143	2,735,592
Ohio	993,229	1,039,406	30,678	33,922	1,023,907	1,073,328
Indiana	1,054,882	1,167,880	26,069	38,018	1,080,951	1,205,898
Illinois	1,961,249	2,098,033	30,266	41,342	1,991,515	2,139,375
Michigan	705,706	722,868	20,367	25,592	726,073	748,460
Wisconsin	1,052,659	1,109,601	14,683	19,683	1,067,342	1,129,284
East North Central Region	5,767,725	6,137,788	122,063	158,557	5,889,788	6,296,345
Minnesota	1,329,663	1,360,819	27,708	41,720	1,357,371	1,402,539
Iowa	2,184,316	2,563,808	49,883	59,429	2,234,199	2,623,237
Missouri	1,009,124	1,081,497	37,317	61,141	1,046,441	1,142,638
North Dakota	561,558	673,777	35,164	27,260	596,722	701,037
South Dakota	530,666	648,455	28,850	25,027	559,516	673,482
Nebraska	921,537	1,155,801	54,809	36,941	976,346	1,192,742
Kansas	684,349	1,114,812	94,609	34,965	778,957	1,149,777
West North Central Region	7,221,212	8,598,969	328,340	286,483	7,549,552	8,885,452
Delaware	109,739	113,357	1,365	1,859	111,104	115,216
Maryland	243,649	255,104	4,002	5,403	252,651	260,507
Virginia	441,806	457,240	9,017	9,646	450,823	466,886
West Virginia	110,519	116,016	2,619	2,090	113,138	118,106
North Carolina	875,809	996,976	26,439	37,538	902,248	1,034,514
South Carolina	324,430	332,100	17,767	33,062	342,197	365,162
Georgia	631,019	696,460	30,727	48,413	661,746	744,873
Florida	629,358	710,362	6,725	7,907	636,083	718,269
South Atlantic Region	3,371,329	3,677,615	98,661	145,918	3,469,990	3,823,533
Kentucky	568,026	563,897	19,145	22,661	587,171	586,558
Tennessee	461,130	485,979	15,690	26,221	476,820	512,200
Alabama	408,300	459,349	23,391	43,435	431,691	502,784
Mississippi	453,653	548,926	25,801	43,725	479,454	592,651
Arkansas	549,298	599,917	20,330	31,448	569,628	631,365
Louisiana	339,815	359,601	21,552	29,702	361,367	389,303
Oklahoma	446,942	627,734	34,742	38,605	481,684	666,339
Texas	1,734,765	2,294,139	112,667	122,188	1,847,432	2,416,327
South Central Region	4,961,929	5,939,542	273,318	357,985	5,235,247	6,297,527
Montana	395,957	472,757	18,153	12,850	414,110	485,607
Idaho	353,555	391,295	14,119	10,274	372,674	401,569
Wyoming	140,441	168,969	8,154	5,702	148,595	174,671
Colorado	477,185	566,505	36,080	20,470	513,265	586,975
New Mexico	197,633	219,996	14,957	13,344	212,590	233,340
Arizona	374,447	394,543	8,669	5,163	383,116	399,706
Utah	156,766	162,933	8,321	5,596	165,087	168,529
Nevada	50,006	47,869	1,075	640	51,081	48,509
Washington	551,381	556,206	11,153	6,547	562,534	562,753
Oregon	397,372	391,453	9,553	6,441	406,925	397,894
California	2,732,629	2,774,100	31,647	23,329	2,764,276	2,797,429
Western Region	5,832,372	6,146,626	161,881	110,356	5,994,253	6,256,982
United States	29,757,131	33,206,000	1,015,842	1,089,431	30,772,973	34,295,431

CASH RECEIPTS BY STATES AND REGIONS IN 1958

Estimates of cash receipts for October, November, December, and January-December are shown in tables 4-9. Table 10 presents Government payments in 1958 by type of program. Table 11 consolidates the 1958 estimates of cash receipts from farm marketings with those of Government payments, and compares the State and regional totals with those of 1957. The map chart on the next page shows cash receipts from farm marketings in 1958 as a percentage of 1957.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1958 were higher than those of 1957 in all regions and in all States except three--Nevada, Oregon, and Kentucky--which showed only slight declines. A third of the States increased less than 5 percent; 11 States between 5 and 10 percent; 10 States between 10 and 20 percent; and 8 States 20 percent or more. All the gains of 20 percent and over occurred in the mid-western States and Mississippi. The largest increases were in Kansas (63 percent), Oklahoma (40 percent), and Texas (32 percent).

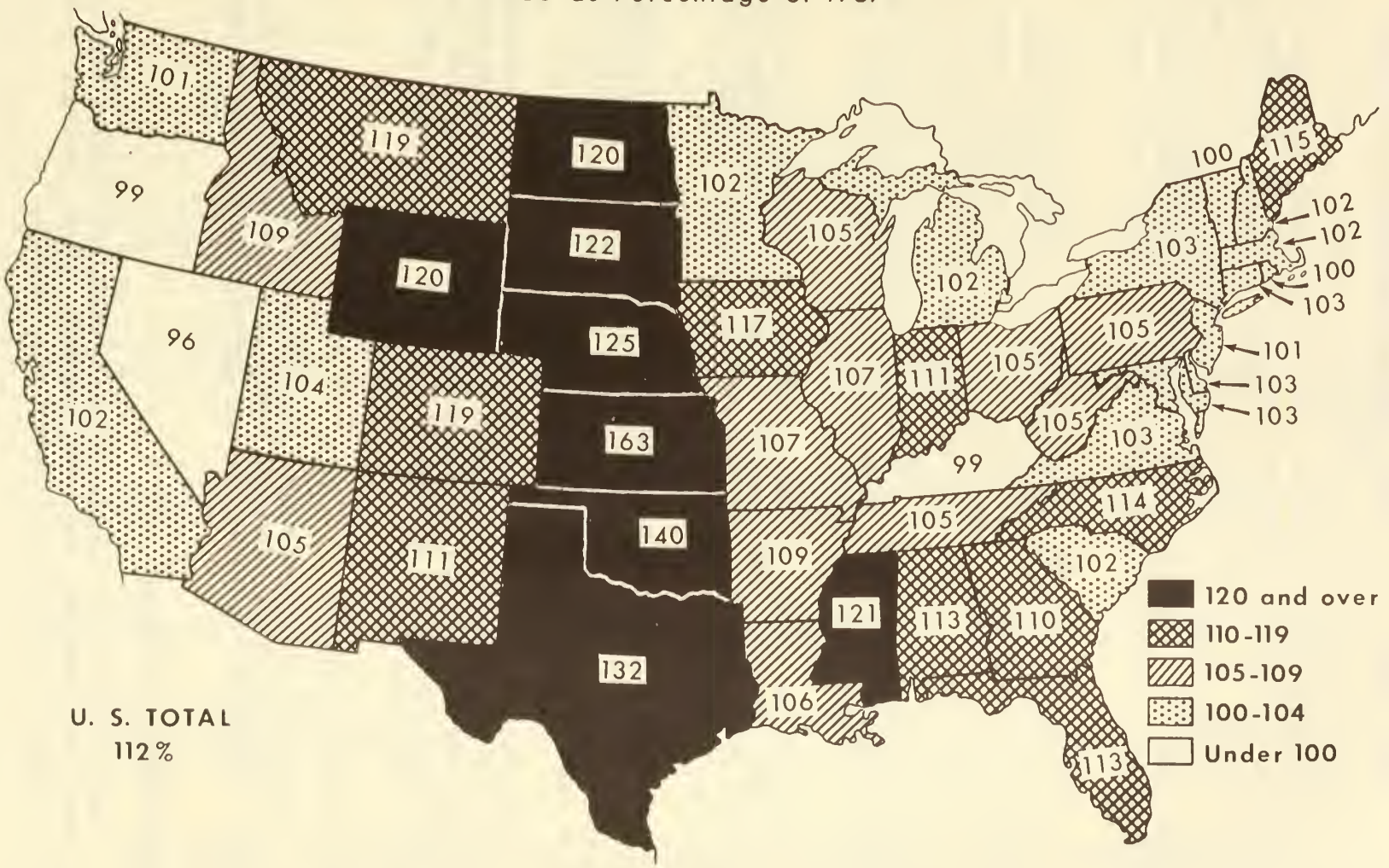
Increases in livestock receipts occurred in all regions, ranging from 4 percent in the North Atlantic to 11 percent in the West North Central Region. By States, the changes ranged from a 6-percent decline in Nevada to a 42-percent increase in Montana. Mississippi showed a gain of 31 percent, Wyoming 23 percent, and Kansas 21 percent. In each of the four States in which the largest livestock increases occurred, as well as in many other States, cattle contributed the major part of the gain, although in Mississippi receipts from broilers also rose significantly.

A gain of 40 percent in crop receipts occurred in the West North Central Region, 29 percent in the South Central, 10 percent in the South Atlantic, and 3 or 4 percent in the remaining regions. The largest increase for any State was in Kansas, where cash receipts from crops in 1958 were $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as large as in 1957. Crop receipts doubled in Oklahoma, in Nebraska they rose 69 percent, and in Texas 58 percent. In Maine, Colorado, Iowa, and South Dakota they showed a gain of about a third, and in North Dakota and New Mexico a gain of between a fourth and a fifth. Crop receipts rose 10-20 percent in 6 States, 5-10 percent in 9 States, and less than 5 percent in 10 States. The remaining 13 States showed declines--7 by less than 5 percent, and 6 between 5 and 13 percent. The largest percentage declines in crop receipts occurred in Vermont and Utah.

When the States are ranked according to the size of their total cash receipts from farm marketings in 1958, California continues first and Iowa second, as in the last 11 years, with totals of 2.8 and 2.6 billion dollars, respectively. Texas rose from fourth to third place, with 2.3 billion dollars, and Illinois dropped to fourth place with a total of 2.1 billion dollars.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS

1958 as Percentage of 1957



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7047-59(2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PRELIMINARY 1958 STATE AVERAGES OF REALIZED NET INCOME PER FARM

Estimates of average realized gross and net farm income per farm, and of average total net farm income per farm (which includes the change in farm inventories), are given in table 12 by States and regions for 1957 and 1958. This table brings up to date, through 1958, tables 1, 2, and 3 on pages 12 through 17 of issue number 170 of the Farm Income Situation, published in September 1958. The 1958 averages of realized net income per farm, as percentages of 1957, are presented graphically on page 24, and in actual dollars on page 25.

The estimates for 1958 are preliminary, as complete individual State information for the year is not yet available. In particular, State data on marketings of most animals, feed grains, and cotton, and many production expense items are incomplete. The available information, however, is adequate for the preparation of preliminary averages per farm, which provide an early indication of the direction and magnitude of change from 1957 to 1958. Sufficient additional information will not become available to permit revisions of these estimates before next September. Further details will be published then for each State, together with any necessary revisions.

Realized net income per farm increased in 39 States, reflecting for the most part increased cash receipts from cattle, due to a sharp increase in prices, and the exceptionally large marketings of wheat, sorghum grain, corn, tobacco, and soybeans.

Production expenses were higher in all States but one (Vermont), with prices paid for most goods and services up over 1957. With the exception of a few miscellaneous items which show slight declines, quantities of goods and services used in production were at or above 1957 levels.

Following is a brief State-by-State analysis of major movements in cash receipts and expenses, accounting for most of the change in realized net income per farm for each State. The dollar figure following each State name is the realized net income per farm in 1958; the parenthetical percentage indicates the change from 1957.

Alabama--$1,520 (up 29%)

Increased cash receipts from cattle, broilers, hogs, peanuts, pecans, and corn more than offset decreased cash receipts from dairy and forest products. Production expenses were up, particularly feed and livestock purchases.

Arizona--$12,815 (down 3%)

Cash receipts from cattle, wheat, lettuce, and oranges were up. However, lower cash receipts from dairy products, cotton, and hay, together with higher production expenses, were more than offsetting.

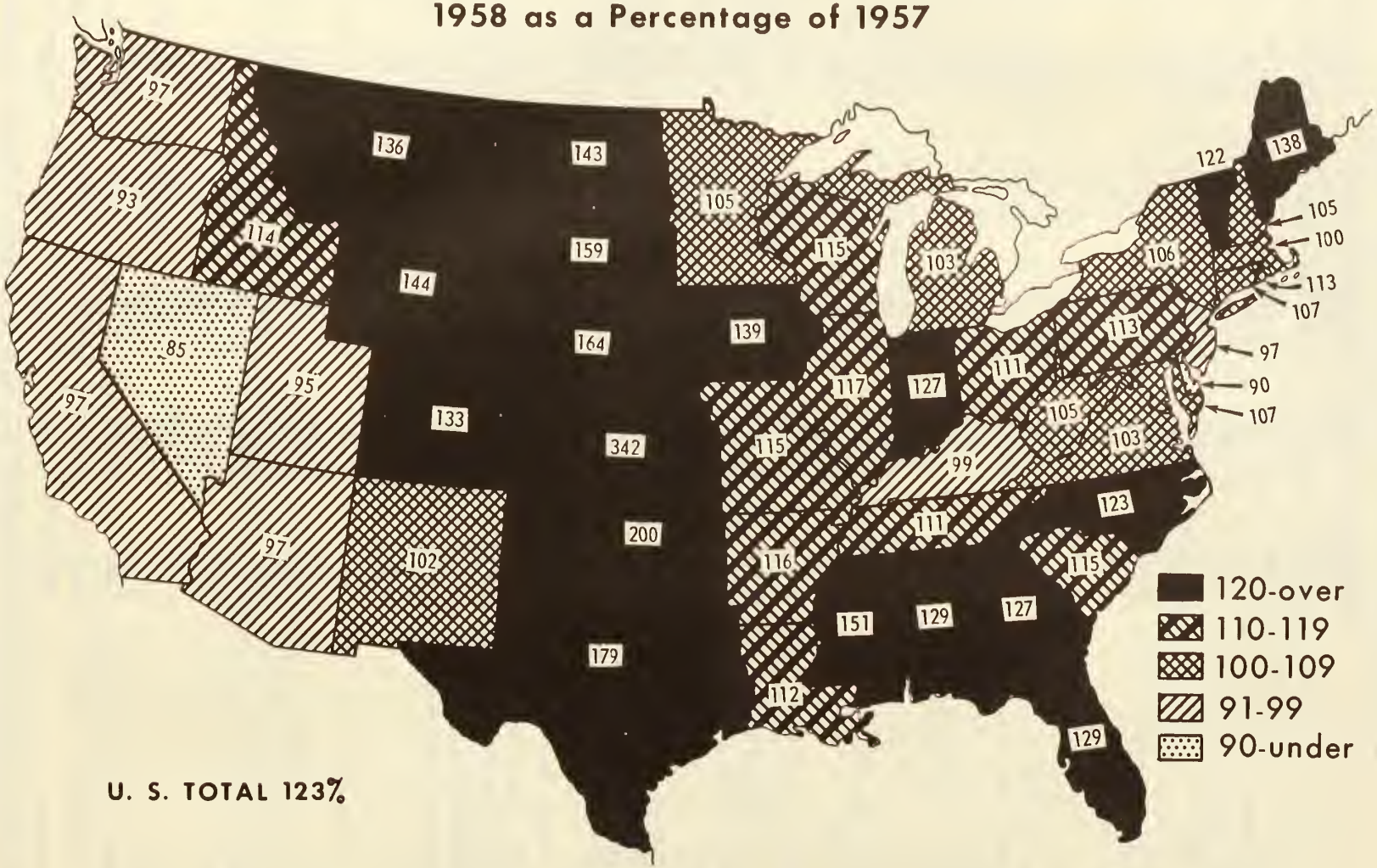
Table 12.- Preliminary averages of realized gross, realized net, and total net income per farm, by States, 1957-58 1/

State and region	Realized gross income		Realized net income		Total net income	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Maine	8,308	9,908	2,126	2,925	2,002	2,791
New Hampshire	6,907	7,406	1,684	1,776	1,629	1,751
Vermont	7,631	7,924	1,502	1,825	1,507	1,823
Massachusetts	9,712	10,534	1,887	1,895	1,700	1,857
Rhode Island	11,248	12,590	2,620	2,966	2,545	2,988
Connecticut	12,808	13,850	3,334	3,576	3,102	3,568
New York	9,295	9,863	2,371	2,504	2,275	2,598
New Jersey	15,494	16,108	3,824	3,720	3,167	4,060
Pennsylvania	7,224	7,791	1,768	1,990	1,335	2,431
North Atlantic Region	8,907	9,572	2,179	2,383	1,914	2,586
Ohio	6,693	7,187	2,210	2,448	1,910	2,641
Indiana	7,844	8,886	2,417	3,077	2,484	3,197
Illinois	11,824	12,889	3,765	4,398	3,843	4,816
Michigan	6,102	6,393	2,082	2,145	1,907	2,373
Wisconsin	7,735	8,278	2,488	2,864	2,616	2,793
East North Central Region	8,155	8,856	2,628	3,031	2,586	3,215
Minnesota	8,937	9,456	2,926	3,070	2,803	3,483
Iowa	12,181	14,313	3,347	4,667	5,100	5,344
Missouri	5,364	5,827	2,002	2,311	1,944	2,607
North Dakota	10,326	12,365	3,682	5,250	3,231	5,886
South Dakota	9,333	11,354	2,618	4,150	4,611	4,609
Nebraska	10,019	12,387	2,339	3,828	4,879	4,890
Kansas	7,109	10,530	739	2,526	1,959	3,765
West North Central Region	8,786	10,406	2,479	3,459	3,360	4,095
Delaware	18,547	19,917	3,469	3,105	2,302	3,662
Maryland	8,707	9,220	1,944	2,073	1,287	2,615
Virginia	4,215	4,487	1,515	1,556	1,229	1,820
West Virginia	2,546	2,750	975	1,019	813	1,075
North Carolina	3,937	4,499	1,804	2,221	1,685	2,285
South Carolina	3,301	3,574	1,334	1,531	1,289	1,584
Georgia	4,808	5,495	1,504	1,906	1,490	1,987
Florida	11,028	12,501	4,319	5,590	4,425	5,721
South Atlantic Region	4,744	5,297	1,768	2,115	1,637	2,239
Kentucky	3,588	3,669	1,733	1,724	1,494	1,889
Tennessee	2,932	3,174	1,299	1,444	1,234	1,567
Alabama	3,156	3,687	1,180	1,520	1,172	1,588
Mississippi	2,775	3,430	922	1,391	975	1,216
Arkansas	4,384	4,992	1,592	1,842	1,517	1,684
Louisiana	3,703	4,007	1,429	1,600	1,323	1,503
Oklahoma	4,518	6,270	1,063	2,129	1,280	2,578
Texas	6,812	8,999	1,814	3,254	2,431	3,262
South Central Region	4,142	5,015	1,413	1,957	1,505	1,994
Montana	12,638	14,980	5,143	6,983	5,217	7,848
Idaho	10,180	11,080	2,887	3,286	3,271	3,500
Wyoming	13,572	16,282	3,864	5,553	4,803	5,862
Colorado	12,805	14,839	2,739	3,653	3,526	4,584
New Mexico	10,337	11,692	2,979	3,051	2,799	4,083
Arizona	39,507	42,161	13,233	12,815	13,225	13,123
Utah	7,455	7,711	2,441	2,321	2,612	2,335
Nevada	17,821	17,056	5,957	5,078	4,826	6,028
Washington	9,222	9,316	3,110	3,010	3,474	3,094
Oregon	8,255	8,284	2,657	2,477	2,684	2,680
California	21,899	22,400	7,422	7,236	7,151	7,553
Western Region	14,421	15,270	4,677	4,883	4,787	5,266
United States	7,069	7,993	2,232	2,750	2,388	2,985

1/ This table brings up to date in preliminary form three tables given in FIS-170 (September 1958) which carry the series back to 1949.

REALIZED NET INCOME PER FARM

1958 as a Percentage of 1957



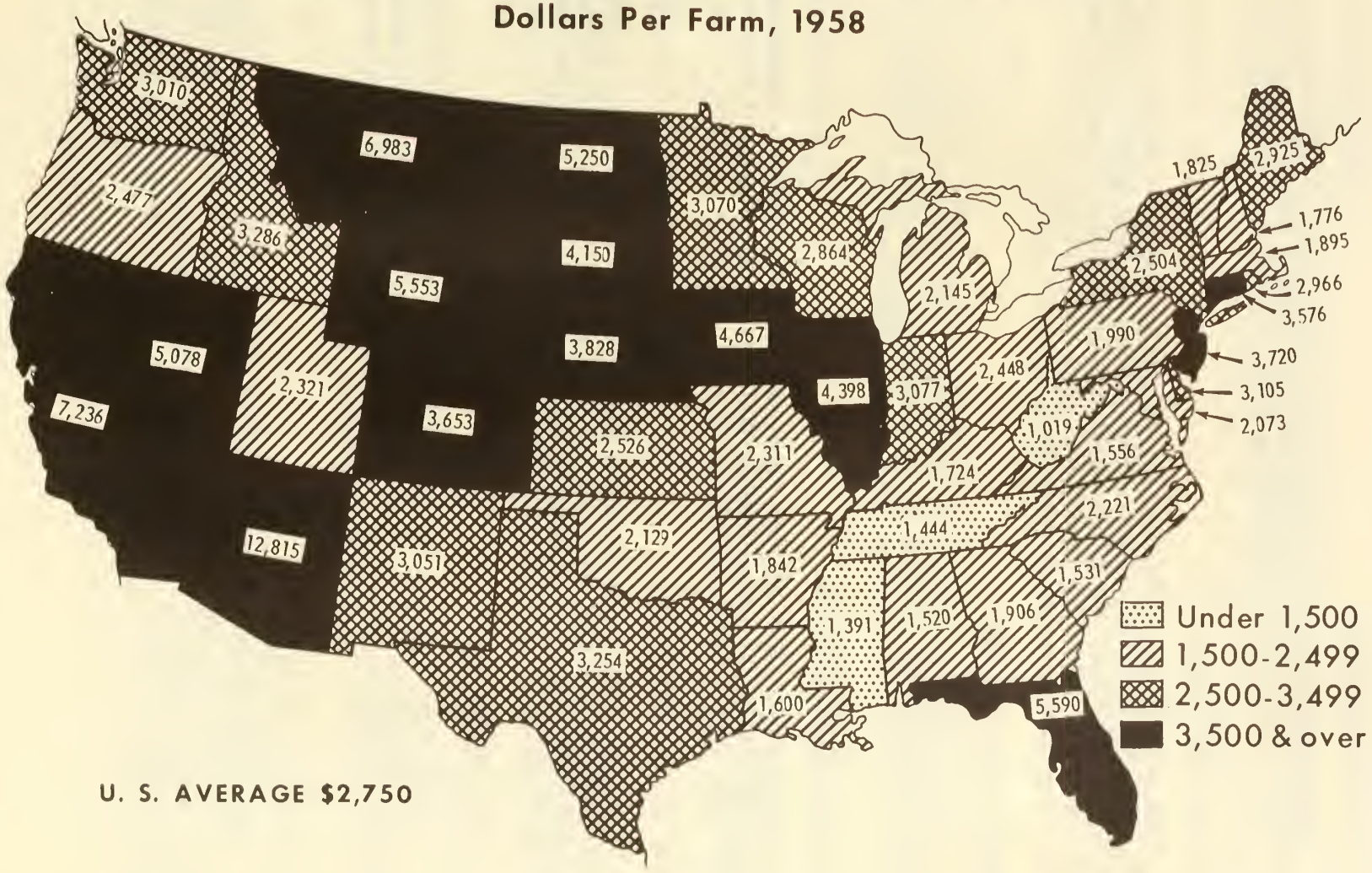
U. S. TOTAL 123%

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7063-59(2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

REALIZED NET FARM INCOME

Dollars Per Farm, 1958



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7064-59 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Arkansas--$1,842 (up 16%)

Cash receipts from all commodities combined were higher than in 1957, with receipts from cattle, broilers, and soybeans up substantially. Hired labor, feed, and livestock purchases led the rise in production expenses.

California--$7,236 (down 3%)

Cash receipts were up, as substantial increases in grapes, oranges, barley, and eggs more than offset smaller receipts from cotton. However, this gain was not enough to offset decreased Government payments and increased production expenses. A slight improvement occurred in total net farm income per farm due to inventory accumulations of crops and livestock.

Colorado--$3,653 (up 33%)

A substantial increase in cash receipts was due primarily to larger receipts from wheat and cattle, although sorghum grain and potatoes also made substantial gains. Production expenses continued to rise.

Connecticut--$3,576 (up 7%)

Cash receipts from cattle, eggs, and broilers were up. Production expenses, especially feed and livestock purchases, were higher, but not enough to offset the rise in cash receipts.

Delaware--$3,105 (down 10%)

Slightly higher cash receipts from broilers, cattle, and soybeans were more than offset by higher production expenses, especially for livestock purchases and hired labor. Inventory accumulations of crops increased total net income per farm by 59 percent over 1957.

Florida--$5,590 (up 29%)

A sharp rise in receipts from oranges was responsible for a substantial gain in total cash receipts. Grapefruit and cattle receipts also were up, but receipts from tomatoes were down. An increase in production expenses was not sufficient to offset the gain made by gross income.

Georgia--$1,906 (up 27%)

Cash receipts from cattle, broilers, and peanuts were substantially higher. Receipts from pecans, tobacco, and corn also were up. Expenditures for hired labor were down, but other production expenses, particularly charges for depreciation and feed and livestock purchases rose more than enough to offset the decline in outlays for hired labor.

Idaho--$3,286 (up 14%)

A sharp rise in cash receipts from potatoes and cattle accounted for most of the increase in gross income. Production expenses also were higher, particularly hired labor, feed, and livestock purchases.

Illinois--$4,398 (up 17%)

Cash receipts from cattle were up substantially. Receipts from wheat, soybeans, and Government payments also were higher. Seed purchases and expenditures for repairs and operation of capital items were down from 1957 levels. Other production expenses were higher.

Indiana--$3,077 (up 27%)

Cash receipts from cattle, hogs, eggs, and soybeans showed significant increases over the previous year. Receipts from dairy products were down. Government payments were up. Expenditures for hired labor were down, but other expenses continued to rise.

Iowa--$4,667 (up 39%)

Large increases in cash receipts from cattle, hogs, corn, and soybeans more than offset a rise in production expenses. Total net income per farm was up only 5 percent, reflecting a smaller accumulation of crop inventories.

Kansas--$2,526 (up 242%)

Kansas agriculture recovered from a poor year in 1957, as cash receipts from wheat, sorghum grain, and cattle rose sharply. Production expenses, particularly feed, livestock purchases, hired labor, and taxes continued to rise. Even with inventory change included, total net income per farm was nearly double that of 1957.

Kentucky--$1,724 (no significant change)

Increased cash receipts from cattle were offset by decreased receipts from tobacco. Production expenses were up slightly.

Louisiana--$1,600 (up 12%)

A gain in cash receipts from cattle outweighed lower receipts from cotton. Production expenses, especially feed and livestock purchases, were a little higher.

Maine--$2,925 (up 38%)

Increased cash receipts from potatoes and broilers more than offset higher production expenses.

Maryland--$2,073 (up 7%)

A slight increase in total cash receipts was due primarily to larger broiler production. Production expenses also were higher. Significant increases in crop inventory accumulations on farms are reflected in an increase of 103 percent in total net farm income per farm.

Massachusetts--$1,895 (up less than 1%)

Slightly higher cash receipts from cattle, broilers, and cranberries were nearly offset by lower cash receipts from dairy products plus higher production expenses. Increases in the latter were mainly in depreciation charges and expenditures for feed and livestock.

Michigan--$2,145 (up 3%)

Increased cash receipts from cattle, wheat, soybeans, and potatoes were partly offset by smaller receipts from dairy products and cherries. A rise in production expenses contributed to the relatively small increase in realized net income per farm.

Minnesota--$3,070 (up 5%)

Cash receipts from hogs, up significantly, plus increased receipts from soybeans and wheat, more than offset a sharp decline in receipts from corn and higher production expenses.

Mississippi--$1,391 (up 51%)

A substantial increase in cash receipts from cattle, plus smaller increases for cotton, soybeans, and broilers, more than offset higher production expenses.

Missouri--$2,311 (up 15%)

Cash receipts from soybeans, hogs, cotton, cattle, eggs, corn, and broilers were higher. Production expenses continued to rise.

Montana--$6,983 (up 36%)

A sharp increase in cash receipts from cattle, and a minor gain for barley, more than offset a drop for wheat. Production expenses were a little higher.

Nebraska--$3,828 (up 64%)

Much higher cash receipts from corn, wheat, sorghum grain, cattle, and hogs accounted for this increase. Production expenses continued to rise.

Nevada--$5,078 (down 15%)

Slight increases in cash receipts from cotton, wheat, and potatoes were more than offset by declines for cattle, wool, hay, and barley. Production expenses were higher.

New Hampshire--$1,776 (up 5%)

Higher cash receipts from apples, cattle, eggs, and broilers offset lower cash receipts from forest and dairy products and slightly higher production expenses.

New Jersey--$3,720 (down 3%)

A slight increase in cash receipts from cattle, hogs, and broilers was partly offset by smaller receipts from eggs, corn, and peaches. Production expenses, with feed the major exception, were up. In contrast to the decline in average realized net income, total net income per farm was up 28 percent, reflecting inventory accumulations of crops on farms.

New Mexico--$3,051 (up 2%)

Increased cash receipts from cotton and cattle slightly more than offset a continued rise in production expenses.

New York--$2,504 (up 6%)

Cash receipts from cattle and dairy products were up. Total expenditures were higher as increases in most items offset reduced outlays for the repair and operation of buildings and machinery.

North Carolina--$2,221 (up 23%)

More than half of the increase in total cash receipts was due to tobacco. Other significant gains were made by broilers, cattle, soybeans, corn, and eggs. Government payments also rose. Production expenses, particularly feed, livestock, and depreciation, continued to rise.

North Dakota--$5,250 (up 43%)

Cash receipts from wheat were up substantially. Other important gains were made by cattle and barley. Production expenses continued to rise.

Ohio--$2,448 (up 11%)

Substantial increases in cash receipts from hogs, cattle, and wheat more than offset a continued rise in production expenses. Total net income per farm was up 38 percent.

Oklahoma--$2,129 (up 100%)

Substantial increases in cash receipts from wheat, cotton, and cattle much more than offset higher production expenses.

Oregon--$2,477 (down 7%)

Slightly higher cash receipts from cattle, potatoes, and cherries were offset by lower receipts from pears and wheat. Production expenses, particularly feed, livestock, and depreciation, continued upward. Total net income per farm was about the same as in 1957.

Pennsylvania--$1,990 (up 13%)

Cash receipts from cattle, dairy products, hogs, eggs, and broilers were up. Expenditures for hired labor were smaller, but other expenses, led by feed and livestock, were higher. Including inventory change, total net income per farm was up 82 percent.

Rhode Island--$2,966 (up 13%)

Slight increases in imputed rent and cash receipts from cattle, eggs, and potatoes more than offset lower receipts from dairy products. Total production expenses were about the same as in 1957, as lower expenditures for hired labor, seed, and feed were matched by increases for other items.

South Carolina--$1,531 (up 15%)

Higher cash receipts from cattle and forest products more than offset lower receipts from cotton and peaches. Production expenses were slightly higher.

South Dakota--$4,150 (up 59%)

Substantial increases in cash receipts from cattle and wheat, and lesser increases for oats, eggs, and flaxseed totaled much larger than the increase in production expenses. Total net income per farm was down from 1957, mainly because of the large inventory accumulation in 1957, which was not continued in 1958.

Tennessee--$1,444 (up 11%)

Cash receipts from cattle, cotton, and soybeans increased, but receipts from tobacco were lower. Expenditures for hired labor declined, but other expenses continued upward.

Texas $3,254 (up 79%)

Cotton was responsible for more than half the increase in total cash receipts. Sorghum grain, wheat, and cattle also showed substantial gains.

Production expenses, especially depreciation charges, feed, livestock, and hired labor also rose. Total net income per farm was a third higher than in 1957.

Utah--$2,321 (down 5%)

Higher receipts from cattle were partly offset by lower receipts from wheat and wool. Higher production expenses--feed, livestock, and hired labor in particular--brought the decline in realized net income.

Vermont--$1,825 (up 22%)

Increased cash receipts from cattle were offset by lower receipts from dairy and forest products. Total production expenses declined, reflecting for the most part reduced expenditures for hired labor and feed.

Virginia--$1,556 (up 3%)

Increased cash receipts from cattle, tobacco, hogs, and broilers were partly offset by lower receipts from forest products and peanuts. Hired labor, feed, and livestock purchases led a continued rise in production expenses.

Washington--$3,010 (down 3%)

Increased cash receipts from wheat and hops were nearly offset by lower receipts from dairy products and barley, along with higher production expenses.

West Virginia--$1,019 (up 5%)

Increased cash receipts from cattle, eggs, and broilers were partly offset by a decrease in receipts from forest products and larger production expenses.

Wisconsin--$2,864 (up 15%)

Substantial increases in cash receipts from cattle, hogs, and eggs outweighed declines in truck crops, forest and dairy products. Expenditures for hired labor, repair and operation of farm capital items, and charges for depreciation were down. Their decline was about offset, however, by a rise in outlays for other production expense items.

Wyoming--$5,553 (up 44%)

Increased cash receipts from cattle and dry edible beans more than offset a decline in receipts from wool and a slight rise in production expenses.

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Issue dates for the Farm Income Situation are February, April, July, September, and November. The next issue is scheduled for release April 22, A.M.